

HOL

5. Power; influence.
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more *bold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden*.
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest hold of us. *Till*.
6. Custody.
King Richard, he is in the mighty hold
Of Bolinbroke. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
7. HOLD of a ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris*.
Now a sea into the hold was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Jew*.
8. A lurking place; as, the hold of a wild beast or deer.
9. A fortified place; a fort.
It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser*.
HOLDERS. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.
The makers and holders of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.
In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
HOLDERFORTH. *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick.
Whence some tub holdersforth have made
In powdering tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the holder-
forth. *Addison's Freeholder*.
HOLDEAST. *n. f.* [*hold* and *east*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.
The several sorts of teeth are furnished with holdfasts suitable to the fibres that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation*.
HOLDING. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]
1. Tenure; farm.
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew*.
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm*.
The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can voley. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLE. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *pole*, Saxon.]
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
The earth had not a hole to hide this deed. *Shakespeare*.
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm holes and sides. *Bacon*.
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some hole, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Discourse*.
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in holes and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet*.
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.
Look upon linen that has small holes in it: those holes appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking holes for spots of ink; and painters, to represent holes, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours*.
3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole. *Shakespeare*.
4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a hole, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange*.
I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another hole, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next hole. *Addison*.
5. A mean habitation. Hole is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.
When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little hole, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ansu*.
HOLIDAM. *n. f.* [*holly* dame.] Blessed lady.
By my holdams, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
HOLLIV. *adv.* [from *holly*.]
1. Piously; with sanctity.
Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou holily. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
2. Inviolably; without breach.
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between
princes, that to holily was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney, t. ii.*
HOLLINESS. *n. f.* [from *holly*.]
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

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- And ill it doth become your holiness.
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*
Religion is rent by discords, and the holiness of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays*.
Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior*.
We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope.
I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause fore his holiness. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
His holiness has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy*.
HOLLA. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
Lift, lift! I hear
Some far off hollow break the silent air. *Milton*.
To HOLLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *hallo*.]
To cry out loudly.
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll holla, Mortimer! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
What halloing and what stir is this to-day? *Shakespeare*.
HOLLAND. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans fine-holland bear. *Dryden*.
HOLLING. *adv.* [from *hole*.]
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.
It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
Some search for hollow trees, and tell the woods. *Dryden*.
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryden*.
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.
The southern wind,
Now by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and hollow roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden*.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly feigns him his enemy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration*.
He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and hollow. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. ii.*
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked hollow hearted dealings? *Houel's Vocal Forest*.
The hollow hearted, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
HOLLOW. *n. f.*
1. Cavity; concavity.
I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
I suppose there is some vault or hollow, or ite, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the hollows of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham*.
Himself, as in the hollow of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior*.
2. Cavern; den; hole.
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping hollow of the earth? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*.
Forests grew
Upon the barren hollows, high overarching
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior*.
3. Pit.
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unfightly hollow into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison*.
4. Any opening or vacuity.
He touched the hollow of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25*.
5. Passage; canal.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main hollow of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy*.
To HOLLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.
Trees, rudely hollow'd, did the waves sustain,
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden's Ovid*.
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the hollowing of trees. *Spectator*.
To HOLLOW. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot. *This*

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- This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will hollow rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, for no other reason but because I do not hoot and hollow, and make a noise. *Addison's Spectator*.
He with his hounds comes hollowing from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope*.
HOLLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind events;
If I speak true; if hollowly, invert
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or hollowly put on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
HOLLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]
1. Cavity; state of being hollow.
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which hollowness penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hist.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty hollows in the place. *Hakewill*.
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet*.
2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low found
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollows of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons*.
HOLLOWROOT. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.
HOLLY. *n. f.* [*holen*, Saxon.] A plant.
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Mill*.
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like hollies last. *Gay*.
Some to the holly hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket come;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson's Spring*.
HOLLYHOCK. *n. f.* [*holihoc*, Saxon, commonly called *holioak*.]
Rosa-mallow.
It is in every respect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Mill*.
Hollyhocks far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HOLLYROSE. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.
HOLLYTREE. *n. f.*
HOLME. *n. f.*
1. Holme or holme, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gilson's Camden*.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a holm tree. *Sus. lvi.*
The carver holme, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser*.
HOLLOCAUST. *n. f.* [*holocaust* and *holocaust*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.
Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an holocaust, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a holocaust. *Ray on the Creation*.
Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an holocaust, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome*.
HOLLOGRAPH. *n. f.* [*hollogr* and *graph*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.
HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
HOLPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.
In a long trunk the found is holpen, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more holpen when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon*.
HOLSTER. *n. f.* [*holster*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.
In's rusty holsters put what meat
Into his hofe he cou'd not get. *Butler*.

HOM

- HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e. hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibson*.
HOLY. *adj.* [*halig*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]
1. Good; pious; religious.
See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Doublets
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, most holy. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.
State, holy or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
Bare was his hoary head; one holy hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden*.
3. Pure; immaculate.
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most holy God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons*.
4. Sacred.
An evil foul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like holy Phœbus' ear. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
HOLY-GHOST. *n. f.* [*halig* and *gast*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.
If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the Holy-ghost? *Locke*.
HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitfuntide.
HOLY-WEEK. *n. f.* The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.
2. Anniversary feast.
This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn holidays for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
Rome's holidays you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you wert wont to feast. *Waller*.
3. A day of gayety and joy.
He writes verses, he speaks holiday, he smells April and May; he will carry it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
What, have I escap'd love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare*.
4. A time that comes seldom.
Courage is but a holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication*.
HOMAGE. *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.
Call my sovereign yours,
And do him homage as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their homages, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davis*.
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do homage to her. *Denham*.
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden*.
Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters feet. *Dryden*.
To HOMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER. *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of some superior lord.
As I'm Egypt's queen,
Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Caesar's homager. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his homager. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
HOME. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]
1. His own house; the private dwelling.
I'm now from home, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare*.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife.
When Hector went to see
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at home; for she was gone. *Dryden*.
Those who have homes, when home they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryden*.
2. His own country.
How can tyrants safely govern home,
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
Their determination is to return to their homes, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.